

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

BRUNSWICK AND SAVANNAH, GA., VISITED BY A GALE.

Several Lives are Lost and Many Injured. Much Damage Done to Property—Fatalities are Meagre, the Wires all Being Blown Down.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 30.—A special from Atlanta, Ga., says:

A disastrous hurricane swept over Brunswick and along the Georgia coast yesterday morning. Meagre reports have been received from the storm center, which indicate that the hurricane was one of terrific force and that great damage and probable loss of life resulted.

The wires are down for a distance of forty or fifty miles this side of Brunswick and no information has been received from that place except by a train which left there while the storm was raging. The train was delayed in Brunswick two hours yesterday evening, the engine being unable to make headway against the wind, which was blowing at a high velocity. Wind and water worked destruction, and as the train left Brunswick the streets were filled with debris, wires, telephone and telegraph poles and parts of buildings blown down and carried away. People were injured by flying objects and one lady was killed.

At Everett, a small station a few miles from Brunswick, the railroad tracks were obstructed by trees, and the only train that came through from Brunswick was preceded by a wrecking train and a crew for a distance of twenty miles, the crew clearing the track of debris and trees.

Mr. H. N. Merrill, of the Atlanta Telephone company, reached Atlanta late last night from Brunswick, and states that the city of Brunswick is badly damaged, and that three big vessels were sunk in the Brunswick harbor. The latter were blown away from their moorings. The waves of the sea and wind destroyed much of Brunswick's shipping interests. Mr. Merrill says that the famous old gunboat, the Monitor, was blown away from her pier and that she was floating helplessly in the harbor in danger of going to the bottom.

A part of the Olshorpe hotel, the leading hostelry of Brunswick, was blown away and that other buildings were totally or partially wrecked. Many houses in the suburbs were blown away and the water rushed through the streets in torrents, carrying property, household furniture and valuables toward the harbor.

Telegraphic communication was restored with Brunswick at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning and the authentic news of the hurricane is being received.

Four persons were killed outright in Brunswick, William Daniels, Abel Davis and John Jefferson and baby, all colored.

A careful estimate places the damage at \$500,000. Many persons were dangerously injured. The storm at Savannah was equally disastrous, and several persons were killed in that city.

The Carver Claim.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 30.—The Carver claim to the site of St. Paul and part of Minneapolis, it is reported from Napoleon, O., will be revived and pushed. Capt. F. Jonathan Carver came to the northwest in 1782, and lived for a time in what has since been known as Carver's Cave, near the Indian mounds, where the aborigines buried their dead. For various services these Indians ceded to him about 100 square miles of territory at this point. Later various sections of land were made by the Indians to the general government, but no mention was made in any of the treaties of this land, so it is considered an imperfect title. Dr. Carver, the grandson of the old pioneer, came here in 1848 to settle the claim, but Congress would not recognize him or his claim. The original document ceding the land from the Indians to Capt. Carver was for several years kept at the state historical library as a curiosity, but was destroyed in the state capital fire in 1851.

Cigarmakers in Session.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 30.—Yesterday's session witnessed the beginning of the fight between the socialistic and anti-socialistic factions in the Cigarmakers' International convention, the occasion being the seating of Delegate David Hemmerding from New York. Objection was raised to him on the ground that he was not actively engaged in the trade, but it soon dropped out in the debate which followed that the socialists objected to him because of his anti-socialistic tendencies.

Delegate Isaac Bennett, of New York, led the opposition to Hemmerding in a fiery address of half an hour's duration. At noon a vote was taken on the question, which resulted in a complete rout of the socialists. The delegate was seated, his opponents having only about fifty of the 245 delegates present.

Gold from Australia.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The director of the mint has received a telegram from the San Francisco mint stating that about \$4,500,000 in gold was expected to arrive there from Australia a week from Friday next. Information also comes from London that the Bank of England expects to have \$5,000,000 to the United States before the end of the week. Both of these shipments are expected ultimately to reach the treasury, which, together with the amounts already in sight, would bring the gold reserve approximately to \$125,000,000.

SEVERE ENCOUNTER.

SPANISH VOLUNTEERS WERE SURROUNDED BY INSURGENTS.

A Desperate Fight Took Place—There Were Twenty-three Killed and Wounded.

Liost. Romero Was Shot and Killed. Other War News.

New York, Sept. 30.—A special from Havana, Cuba, says: Thirty-five Spanish volunteers commanded by Lieut. Romero were surrounded by a superior force of insurgents as they were leaving the town of Quivicán, province of Havana. A desperate battle ensued, the Spanish attempting to cut their way through the rebels.

Their efforts were without avail, but they did not cease fighting until twenty-three of their number were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. Romero. The volunteers who escaped reported that severe losses were inflicted on the rebels.

Havana grocers, owners of clothing establishments and cigar dealers have been placed under the same military supervision as the drugstores with regard to the sales of retailers in the interior towns ordering goods from the city.

These in the future must bring or send a memorandum of the articles required to be approved by the local military commandant.

Consul Gen. Lee, who has finally obtained the release of Samuel S. Tolan, was informed that Tolan must leave the island on Wednesday next.

The great floods which have occurred in Pinar del Rio and along the western trocha are not only paralyzing the local military movements in the west, but may also retard for some weeks more the carrying into effect of Capt. Gen. Weyler's new plans for personal operations against Antonio Maceo.

Troop ships from Spain continue to enter the port daily, bringing new reinforcements. About 27,000 men have disembarked.

Many of these are veterans of former campaigns here and elsewhere and consequently are expected to achieve better results than the recruits formerly brought over. Apparently they are full of energy and enthusiasm and are anxious for the fray.

A majority of them are landed across the bay in Regia and the men are distributed thence by different routes to points on the island by rail or coast transports.

A correspondent in Santiago de Cuba says that the American prisoners, Frank Agramonte and Julius Sanz have been transferred from Moro castle to the civil prison in the city together with Gonzalez, a Venezuelan general. It is expected that they will soon be called for trial. The Americans are visited frequently by Consul Hyatt, or his deputy, Consul Prevatt, who reports them as well treated by the prison authorities.

The Spanish press of Havana is engaged in a heated editorial discussion of the proposition to expel from the island all Cuban negroes as soon as the triumph of the Spanish army in the present struggle shall be assured and to follow up the step by encouraging white immigration from the poorer provinces of the peninsula.

The negroes would be allowed to voluntarily embark for ports of the United States and Central and South America, but on failing to so leave after reasonable notice, would be forcibly transported in government ships to the coast of Africa. With their departure from Cuba, it is alleged, the future peace of the island would be assured.

Telephone Company Sells Out. Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 29.—The Fort Smith telephone exchange of the Harrison International Construction company, has collapsed, after a struggle for existence during the past four years, and passes into the hands of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company, operating under the Bell patents. This exchange was the foundation of the Harrison International Telephone company, which was originally capitalized at \$80,000,000 and afterwards reduced to \$40,000,000. The exchange was built in the most thorough manner, and cost the Harrison International company \$26,000. The Southwestern secures the property for less than 30 per cent original cost.

Theatre Opened. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29.—The Century theatre, which has been in course of construction for more than a year, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000, was opened here yesterday evening. The building covers half a square, and is of white marble with a gray granite foundation. It is located in the business center of the city and is said to be the finest theatre in the United States outside of Chicago and New York. The play presented last night was "Liberty Hall," and was acted by Charles Frohman's stock company from the Empire theatre, New York.

The Strike Situation. Leadville, Col., Sept. 29.—The statement that a committee of five was appointed by the miners' union Saturday night to consider the question of declaring the strike off has been both confirmed and denied by prominent members, but yesterday Secretary Dewar declared positively that the strike will not be declared off unless the full demands of the union are conceded.

The dry goods firm of Gerst & Co., Alexandria, La., was closed by the sheriff the other day.

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GRANT AND SILVER.

HIS SPECIAL MESSAGE FAVORING FREE COINAGE.

We Want All the Silver in Circulation That Can Be Coined—Ordered Additional Facilities for Mintage—Was Ignorant of Demonstration.

There are still some men who insist that the act demonstating silver was not enacted through Congress in 1873. Time and again the silver advocates have given substantial evidence to the contrary. The late James G. Blaine, who was speaker of the house of representatives in 1873, has been quoted times without number. Other illustrious statesmen of all parties have testified to the truth of Blaine's statement that "Not a member of congress knew at the time that the act of '73 demonstated silver." Neither did President Grant, who signed the bill. Here is his special message to the senate on the day he signed the resumption bill. No sane man, after reading it, will dare say that President Grant knew that the act of 1873 demonstated silver from the mint. The message:

To the Senate of the United States:

Senate bill No. 1044, "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," is before me, and this day receives my signature of approval. I venture upon this unusual method of conveying the notice of approval to the house on which the measure originated because of its great importance to the country at large and in order to suggest further legislation, which seems to me essential to make the law effective.

The provisions of the third section of the act will prevent combinations being made to exhaust the treasury of coin. With such a law it is presumable that no gold could be called for not required for legitimate business purposes. When large amounts of coin should be drawn from the treasury, correspondingly large amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing a sufficient stringency in currency to stop the outward flow of coin.

The advantages of a currency of a fixed, known value would also be reached. In my opinion, by the enactment of such law, business and industries would revive, and the beginning of prosperity on a firm basis would be reached.

Other means of increasing revenue than those suggested should probably be devised, and also other legislation. In fact, to carry out the first section of the act, another mint becomes necessary. With the present facilities for coining, it would take a period probably beyond that fixed by law for final specie resumption to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country.

There are now some smelting furnaces for extracting silver and gold from the ores brought from the mountainous territories, in Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha—three in the former city—and as much of the change required will be wanted in the Mississippi valley states, and as the metal to be coined comes from west of these states, and as I understand the charge of transportation of bullion from either of the cities named to the mint in Philadelphia or to New York city, amounts to \$4 for each \$1,000 worth, with an equal expense for transportation back, it would seem a fair argument in favor of adopting one or more of those cities as the place or places for the establishment of new coining facilities.

I have ventured upon this subject with great diffidence, because it is so unusual to approve a measure—as I most heartily do this, even if no further legislation is attainable at this time—and to announce the fact by message. But I do so because I feel that it is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country, that it should receive the attention of and be discussed by congress and the people, through the press and in every way, to the end that the best and most satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem most beneficial legislation on a most vital question to the interests and prosperity of the nation.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 14, 1875.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the message was referred to the committee on finance and ordered to be printed—(See Congressional Record, volume 2, part 1, Forty-third congress, second session, Dec. 7, 1875, page 459).

The above is not the only substantial evidence that General Grant was ignorant of the whole proceeding. Following is one he wrote two years previous to his Secretary of the Interior. Believing that silver might still be taken to the mints and coined free of charge, he wrote:

"I wonder that silver is not already coming into the market to supply the deficiency in the circulating medium."

Experience has proved that it takes about \$40,000,000 of fractional currency to make the small change necessary for the transaction of the business of the country. Silver will gradually take the place of this currency and, further, will become the standard of values, which will be hoarded in a small way. I estimate that this will consume from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 in time of this species of our circulating medium. I confess to a desire to see limited hoarding of money. But I want to see a limited hoarding of something that is a standard of value the world over. Silver is this."

Our mints are now producing almost unlimited amount of silver, and it is becoming a question, "what shall we do with it?" I here I a solution which will answer for years to put it in circulation, keeping it there until it is fixed, and then we will find other markets.—(Extract from a letter written by President Grant to Mr. Coudry, Oct. 12, 1873, eight months after he had signed the bill demonstating silver, not knowing what that measure contained. See page 208, Congressional Record, Dec. 14, 1873.)

Can any one doubt the sincerity of General Grant? If there is let him vote for McKinley and the gold standard.

Did Bimetallism Succeed?

New York Journal: A monometallist contemporary quotes the Journal's remark that bimetallic coinage is not an untried experiment, but was an approved success through the greater part of our national life, and exclaims:

How was it "an approved success?" Did it ever for one month maintain the parity of the metals? Did it ever during the forty years of its existence give us concurrent circulation of gold and silver? If so, when? Did this magical ratio ever do either of these things in any other country? If so, where?

On the very same page our contemporary prints a table that ought to enable it to answer its own questions. The figures show the relative production of silver and gold. For the present century the outputs as given were:

Gold. Silver.

1801-10.. 5,715,627 287,423,225 29 to 1

1811-20.. 3,879,568 173,857,555 45 to 1

1821-30.. 4,570,444 144,070,640 32 to 1

1831-40.. 5,532,913 191,758,675 30 to 1

1841-50.. 17,908,018 250,903,422 12 to 1

1851-60.. 61,482,937 287,920,126 4 to 1

1860-70.. 61,098,243 329,267,776 5 to 1

1870-95.. 146,539,875 2,513,984,119 17 to 1

If this table had been supplemented by another exhibiting the market value of the metals, it would have shown that while in the first seventy years of the century the production fluctuated so enormously that in one decade only four ounces of silver were produced to one of gold, and in another the disparity was fifty to one, the average annual market ratios ranged for almost the whole time in the neighborhood of 15½ to 1, and never varied more than from 15.04 to 1 to 16.25 to 1. It would also have shown that while the production from 1870 to 1895 approached more nearly to the mint proportions than ever before in the century, the value of silver fluctuated between 15.57 and 32.56 to 1.

"Concurrent circulation" is not the test of a successful monetary policy, although there was never a year in times of specie payments between 1803 and 1874 when silver five franc pieces and gold twenty franc pieces did not circulate together in France, and when both gold and silver were not coined at the French mint. The real test is stability of value. It makes little difference whether one metal or the other or both be in circulation if the fluctuations in value can be kept within narrow limits. Between 1837 and 1873 the gold value of 37½ grains of pure silver never averaged more than \$1.053, or less than \$1.093. The range of fluctuation was less than five cents on the dollar in thirty-six years. Between 1873 and 1895 the gold value of the same amount of silver varied between 42.1 cents and \$1.004. There was a greater fluctuation in a week than there had been with open mints in seventy years. That ought to answer the question whether the policy of open mints proved a success or not, as compared with the one that has followed it.

Is This "Sound Money?"

Springfield (Mass.) News: The paper and silver currency of the United States amounts to something over \$1,100,000,000. According to the "sound money" men this currency is redeemable in gold. The redemption bureau is supposed to be in the federal treasury. What are its gold assets to meet self-imposed obligations? Less than \$100,000,000. Its assets are, if its estimate of liabilities is sound, about nine per cent of its liabilities. If this "sound money" heaven deliver us from it.

As a matter of cold fact, the government is not bound to pay one penny more in gold than its present reserve provides for. It is only because the bankers of two worlds have been putting in their work to their own profit that the fallacy of gold redemption has been given a moment's countenance. In order to maintain a pretense of solvency on this basis the government has run the country in debt by selling \$200,000,000 worth of bonds simply and only to maintain a vanishing gold reserve.

If the policy was to be kept up, as would be necessary under this same policy, the government debt would be increased at the rate of at least \$100,000,000 per year. It would not be long before our debt would be as great as it was at the close of the civil war, not much longer before the total cost of maintaining this blessed gold standard would be as great as the whole tremendous outlay required to put down secession and preserve the union. This is what "sound money" means. Do you want it?

Nutshells Without Kernels.

St. Louis Chronicle: A considerable number of people are getting up "nutshells" which he who runs may read, intended to prove that the free coinage of silver would ruin the country, and about an equal number are getting "similar" nutshells to prove that the single gold standard is a device of the gold barons of Lombard street. These two kinds of nutshells resemble each other in the fact that not even he who stands still, sits down and thinks for half an hour or so, can read them.